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Fall session will open AUGUST 27, 1888, with full faculty. Special course of study leading to entrance in Electromechanics, Music, Art and other modern languages. Call at the office or address.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH is located at SEVENEVE, TENN., upon the highest point of land in the State, 2,000 feet above sea level. This school, under the special patronage of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is the only one in the South offering the healthiest residence and the best advantages, both moral and educational, in its great departments. Those who desire information of this University for patronage, apply for documents of the Rev. TELFIR HODGSON, Vice-Chancellor, Seveneves, Tenn.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities, and is sold by agents of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

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E. NINTH ST. NEAR MAIN.

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HAIR-CUTTING

All done in the latest fashion and satisfactorily guaranteed. Nothing but clean towels used.

ELECTRICAL MUSIC.
An Italian Inventor Which Puzzles the
Scientists of England.

Elison, the famous inventor, is at last fairly outvied, and in a department hitherto considered peculiarly his own. Carlo Bozza, an Italian, has just perfected a series of inventions for the application of electrical power, by means of which he telegraphs, or produces at any distance, the concertized orchestra music of the great composers. Indeed, any battery, Unfilled save by a powerful battery, he plays all the instruments of a brass band to the number of thirty or forty, with the usual accompaniments of drums, cymbals, triangle, cymbals, etc., and the music is produced at any required distance from the operator. It is, to say the least, an extraordinary performance that one man should be able to play the most difficult music usually the work of twenty, thirty, or forty trained professional musicians, with a power and perfection of rendering equal to that of a full band. But this is not all.

The peculiarity which gives to the performances a wield-like effect is the fact that the instruments are suspended in mid-air at a distance from the former, and separated from each other by as many feet or yards as the dimensions of a hall will permit of. Signor Bozza is at present giving remarkable illustrations of his marvellous combination of inventions in Liverpool, and has made application to the managers of the Italian Exhibition to be held in London to give his performances there. As an Italian, he doubtless regards this as the most fitting of places to bring prominently before the public of all nations his wonderful achievement.

Electrical experts who may be more or less skilled in instrumental music will doubtless, on seeing the instruments and hearing them played upon, make shrewd guesses at the modus operandi.

The bonting of drums, gongs, bells, etc., and percusion effects upon them by electricity, are by no means new, having been exhibited at various times for many years, but the playing of wind instruments has never been attempted, and most certainly never before accomplished, and Signor Bozza has wisely protected the results of his long and patient study by patent. Those who have heard his performances agree that the effect of one set of instruments played in mid-air in one part of the hall, and others at various distances and at different sides and ends of the building, is clear and unknown, unknown to the ordinary rendering by a number of musicians assembled close to each other.

In addition to playing the whole of the instruments of a brass band, Signor Bozza plays the sweetest airs upon a harmonium also suspended in mid-air at a distance from him, and likewise upon a number of clavichords, piccolos and flutes. By means of switches he plays upon any number or upon all of these various instruments together by slight touches upon a board of about twenty little squares supported upon a nail of six inches in diameter can be so turned. Signor Bozza has also invented a new musical instrument, playable only by electricity; it is made of porcelain, and from it he produces music quite unique in sound and peculiarity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Habits of the Chinch Bug.

The chinch bug belongs to that order of insects that have the anterior wings or wings covers transparent to the end, the true wings straight and unpaired, and that feed on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking tube. It is about one-seventh of an inch long, with white wing covers, upon each of which is a short central hair and a large marginal oval spot of black; the remainder of the body is black and downy; the head, legs, base of antennae, and hinder edge of thorax is a reddish yellow, and the forepart of the thorax is grayish. The young are without wings, and at first are a bright red, and change gradually to the color of the adult. The eggs are laid in the ground, and the young appear on the wheat generally about the middle of June. There are two broods in the season, the second one, which appears in the fall, hibernating. The favorite place for this retirement is in any rubbish, grass, straw, fodder or manure pile, from which the hibernates issue in the spring. The remedies tried have been numberless, but nothing has been wholly effectual. Professor Forbes has found Koch's oxen specific. Much cold rain destroys them to a great extent. Several species of lady-birds are their enemies.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Habits of Frog-Farming.

Any man who has a pond on his farm can try the experiment of raising his own frogs. First let him buy, say, six pairs of live New Jersey breeders and dump them into the water. With those for a start you may select a quantity of domestic batrachia, and then you will have the nucleus of a fortune. Don't interfere with your water investment for a year now more than to keep your growing stock well supplied with food. They require an abundance, but as they are not very dainty in their taste the expense account will be light. For a young farm two barrels a day of hotel table scraps will keep the frogs in splendid shape so that at the end of twelve months you can begin marketing all that you can catch at the same price as spring chicken. Give me the time and facilities and I will wager that at the end of two years I will be living an income of \$5,000, and my frogs will pay all expenses.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Prominent Citizen.

When individuals and the masses of a community find themselves after day and year after year face to face with a fellow-citizen who is doing nothing, has never done any thing and never proposes to do any thing except stand around in an eloquently-impressive style, they naturally go to work to utilize him. Sometimes they make him the chairman, president or secretary of various organizations, and again they make a kind of show figure of him, working him into masters of a social or political nature. In the course of time he becomes a necessity, and whenever anything is to be done it is generally given up that the easo is hopeless unless the prominent citizen can be secured. Age deals gently with this popular favorite, and the younger generation gradually come to look upon him as a man who could have claimed the dizzies heights of fame, but whose modesty and public spirit led him to voluntarily turn over all the profits of life to his friends.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

AQUATIC INSECTS.

A Veteran Naturalist Tells How to Catch

them and Keep Them.

The electric lights of our towns—still better those at country and seaside resorts—have wonderful helps to the young entomologist. At Coney Island, for example, you may see from early in the evening till late into the hours of the morning vast clouds of fascinating insects celerly rained round and dashed against the lamps, to fall at last to the ground, and easy prey to the collector.

Will you except from a veteran, who

captured his first "drilling-needle"

many years ago, a few hints as to

means for studying aquatic insects?

When spending my vacations at the lakes or on the sea-shore, I always take

with me a couple of nets of what are

known to the hardware trade as

poluted tubs. These tubs are very

light and handy, and are tip-top

for packing things in; they cost about two dollars a nest. In these tubs I start

my fresh and salt-water aquaria,

with a power and perfection of ren-

dering equal to that of a full tank.

But this is not all.

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VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Wonderful Progress Made in the Treat-

ment of Animal Diseases.

D. C. Comstock, M. D., secretary of

the faculty of the New York College

of Veterinary Surgeons, was recently

asked for his views on the progress of

veterinary science. He replied: "In

the early days when a horse was taken

sick any horse or stable-man was

considered perfectly competent to

treat the animal; his advice was asked

and followed. It is very different now.

A sick horse has a regular veter-

inarian to attend him, the same as a

stable-man has a reg'n physician to

attend him. Diseases are better under-

stood now than they were formerly.

The therapeutic value of certain

drugs used for horses was not

known twenty years ago except to a

few foreign practitioners. Horses suffer from many of the same diseases

as man, and the treatment of them

is much the same as in man.

There are, however, some differences

in the treatment of animals.

For instance, the treatment of

horses for rheumatism is quite dif-

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For instance, the treatment of

Bob Vance's cup of bliss is full to the brim. He has had a Democratic club named after him.

Chas. C. Bennett, of Bowling Green, challenges any republican "gentleman of color" in the third district to meet him on the stump and discuss the tariff. Here's hoping that Mr. Bennett has a big ax, and a broad ax, and a sharp ax.

Heretofore the tariff has been so far removed from the actual concern of the people that common folk looked upon it as some tremendous issue that had about as much to do with the practical affairs of life as a debate on original sin. Now plain everydaymen are looking into the matter, and you can hear them everywhere denouncing the thieving protection devil-fish that has its tentacles around every industry in the land impoverishing the life blood of trade and enervating the commercial manhood of the country.

The Clarksville papers have been "spitting" about which was the best Democrat. The contest is very hot, last week an anonymous correspondent said some very "sass" things about editor J. S. Miller of the Democrat, alleging that he was formerly a Republican. Bre'r Miller comes back this week loaded for bear. Bre'r Miller also likes the wild western style of journalism. This is what he says of the "allegator":

"This miserable whelp, whose eyes only opened to the light of the sun on the ninth day after he was spawned into the world, and whom decent men have only refrained from kicking out of it since pugnacity through respect to their shoes, like the sneaking cowardly cur that he is, has attacked me over a noise de plume, by 'dead' iteration, and I don't know when he improved it to be a lie of the whole cloth, without one shade or semblance of truth, sought to injure me in the estimation of the public."

We admire Bre'r Miller's pluck, and if there is anything that will rile a man, it is to be called a republican. As Sam Jones says—"he followed the Democrats to hell but he was never mean enough to be a Republican."

They are running a lively race for Mayor over at Owensboro. Just to show our readers how they knock down candidates, we submit the following questions that are publicly proposed to aspirants:

"Who is running you?"

"Are you representing pure citizenship or the bun element?"

"Are you progressive, or are you a tight-skinned, narrow-minded conservative, alias old fogey?"

"Will you see to it—carefully, prayerfully and constantly—that the hood-lums don't get in the majority on the police force, and that none of the guardians of the peace are guilty of hobnobbing with gamblers, of taking back-door cocktails on Sunday as the price of penance, and allowing the police to be in the gambling dens? Our faithful officers have planned a raid, of being interested financially or affectionately in any other wise in any house of prostitution or in any luminary thereof; that they walk their beats at night and are within yelling distance of any riot or robbery that may take place, and are not to be found dreaming the happy hours away in the sweet security of an arm-chair, that, in short, they are decent well-regulated, trust-worthy citizens as well as brave, vigilant and incorruptible officers?"

By the time an aspirant answers these interrogations he is pretty thoroughly done up. They don't treat candidates with gloves at Owensboro.

You can frequently hear people who have taken a single cold-water bath in literature and know about as much about the refinements of rhetoric and the graces of composition as a lot of court courtesies, criticising the merits of newspaper works. The most crushing anathema they wield is that "it's only a newspaper article," and they go off into an absurd worship of authors whose subtleties they never comprehend and whose conscious estacies float by them like a symphony o'er the ears of a dumb man. Yet these same people jest and jeer at news paper composition when, in fact, the most difficult, and when accomplished the most excellent, style is the ordinary work of a reporter. We dare say that you can take the papers of Kentucky and you will find work in them that falls short only of the productions of "the masters"—not in profundity, or learning—but as specimens of good literature. It is easy enough to grind from out your inner consciousness a high-sounding dissertation on some abstract theme, but with the reporter it is different. He must narrate, describe, detail conversations, report minutely. Ambiguities, redundancies, prolixity, and confusions are unpardonable in him. Lucidity, clearness, vivacity, sharpness are his virtues, and a writer who possesses these is worthy of homage in the field of letters.

Such writers are not wanting on the Kentucky press. Take the proceedings of the last Association of editors. W. M. Hull on the "Country Editor," Urey Woodson on the "Politician and the Press," John P. Murray on "Cash and Credit," French Tipton on "The Advertising Agent," J. M. Richardson on "The Newspaper Man," and W. L. Walton's report of the proceedings, and everyone of their productions is worthy of a place in "The Century" or "Harper's." There is a precision, an elegance, a grace and loveliness illumined by flashes of wit and auroras of humor in each paper that lifts its merits to a high eminence.

We are proud of the press of Kentucky, and whenever you come upon a gang of our editors you may know you are with gentlemen of culture.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

JUDGE McCARROLL'S ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ON OUR RESOURCES BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL CLUBS.

The following is an abstract of the remarks to be made by Judge Joe McCarroll at the Commercial Club Jubilee in Louisville, to-day. The speech contains a valuable collection of statistics, and withal is a very delightful discourse. We cannot fail to commend its literary merit, and it will take rank with anything the Club men will hear during the jubilee.

Mr. President, I have been selected to speak for that body, in the interest of Christian county. I am instructed not to sound her praises on account of the million bushels of corn, and the million bushels of wheat that she raises every year; nor yet of the thirty million (\$30,000,000) pounds of tobacco now growing there—the grandest crop of tobacco ever stuck in the ground, in that or any other country—because they said these things are read and known of all men. Every man that has ever heard of Christian county (and he has) has given me to understand that she raises more cotton and better tobacco than any other county of the same area in the world. Every miller in the United States, will tell you that Christian county wheat is superior to any wheat raised east of Colorado, and only equaled by that of Colorado, and perhaps California, for milling purposes.

Therefore, they said to me, "Don't talk about wheat, and corn, and tobacco, but talk about our 'hidden resources.' All right; I'll try.

But the fact is the old moss-backs and objectors, and the young men and women, are so numerous in so many parts of western Kentucky (and for that matter, I suppose, eastern and middle Kentucky might be included), that only recently have the enterprising elements of our county given their individual attention to "turning on the light." The moss-backs, therefore, is fast getting to be one of our "hidden industries."

May the good time soon come, when he will be so completely hidden from all mortal sight, as that other undeveloped resources of greater value shall, grow, and bloom, and bear rich fruits, to the wealth and glory of the country.

But I call your attention to the very interesting subject of hard-woods and other hard timber for manufacturing purposes. We have over 50,000 acres of large oak trees, skirting and within the northern boundaries of Christian county like a wilderness?

Such is the estimate given me by the best posted, and perhaps the most reliable statistician on the subject in Hopkinsville. The entire acreage of woodland in Christian county is given in round numbers at 90,000 acres. But this grand growth of hard wood has never been utilized to advantage. True it is, that we have saw-mills scattered throughout those woods in great numbers; but they are mostly destroying the finest timber, using it for the commonest purposes, and never getting the wealth in the regular development. Of course, what I say of Christian is largely, if not equally true of Muhlenburg and Caldwell counties—perhaps of Hopkins and Logan (at least in a measure). Don't you see that somebody with money needs brains enough to force him into Christian county?

Another thing: There never was a better grazing country than Christian county. Blue grass, it is true, does not grow here as it does in the blue grass section of the state, and yet it does grow, and is indigenous, clover, etc., no other county in the Union can produce them more abundantly. But what do you find? The pliful exhibit of 5,000 tons of hay saved. It ought to be 50,000 tons and not a spring less. But this industry is to be despised. Why? I know one single man in Christian county who has had the shrewdness to make his living by the sweat of his bay mow; and he has had such a good time looking at the grass grow, and visiting the girls, that he has recently written a book declaring that a man has a right to as many wives as roosters and other creatures have that live on grass. I may add, however, that he is not married.

Now, I wish that some good stock men with capital would come down and double their wealth raising stock on Christian county grasses. 25,000 horses, and mules, and cattle is too small an average for Christian county. We ought to ship at least twice that number yearly. I invite the attention of millers to the fact that, with all our corn and wheat, we have only two merchant mills in Hopkinsville, and only six in the whole county.

I call your attention to the fact that, with all our tobacco, there is not a tobacco factory in the county, except a small one at Pembroke. All shipped away in hogheads. Let capitalists look, and see, and know their opportunities. Only last week our Commercial Club saw this opening and set to work.

The result was, two steam companies formed, capital unknown. If any man wants a good investment call on my friend Bassett, and he'll tell you what to do with your money. With all our limestone we have, but one in the county which does a shipping business, and the capacity of that is 60 barrels per day. And they do say that it is better lime than the celebrated lime made at Erlin, Tenn.

What else have we got? I'll tell you. Thirty-five lawyers to make the well sick; a hundred doctors to make the sick weaker (and they don't all make a support); four banks to save our money and keep us from wasting it; six warehouses to take care of our tobacco; and two stemmerys; two splendid newspapers to tell us the news; better graded schools than they have in Boston; two first class colleges; two foreign missions; the other day of some articles to England; three carriage factories; a magnificent ice factory; a natural gas well, and three saloons. However, these, especially the saloons, are peculiar "hidden resources" for we have prohibition in Christian county.

Well now, Mr. President, what are we going to do about all this? Christian county has a population of 40,000, only 7,000 of whom live in Hopkinsville. I think that an examination of the last census, will show you that there are few rural populations in the northern hills of Christian county? Aye, aye, sir, and in paying quantities, doubtless. This is not an industry with us as coal is simply a boundless source of wealth to our people, when it shall be developed. We want some of these rich iron men, who have got rich on the iron tariff, and charged their laborers with it, to come over and buy our iron ore. We'll sell. We'll sell cheap, for we do not know just what the money will take to find out. And then, just west of us is the great little county of Trigg, with its hills, hills, and crags, and honest, unpretentious people. What do you think? About 300 square miles up and down the Cumberland, all in Trigg, of the richest and best iron ore in the United States. Don't assume to be being extravagant. I know what I am talking about. I repeat that the iron produced from the Trigg county mines has been tested, tried and proved to be the very best, yet produced in the whole United States, without a single exception. And its quantity is as abundant, as in qual-

ity it is rich. Not in the iron districts of Pennsylvania, not in Birmingham, nor Georgia, can this iron be found in greater abundance. The Hillman Iron Works and Rolling Mill have been in operation there for over 50 years, and recently, have never sunk a dollar, but have shovelled up the end from the smelters. Twenty years ago 1,200 hands were employed and the finest improvements of machinery put in. In later years the owners died, leaving their immense estate in the hands of a trustee, without authority to use it. The estate got into the court for settlement, and, to-day, perhaps, nearly \$200,000 worth of machinery stands cold and idle without a manager among all its owners, and just darning, and joking, and feeding every passer by with the sensations of a laughing and prosperous people will rise up and call the Commercial Clubs of Kentucky blessed.

TOBACCO NEWS.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 1,489 Hds., with receipts for the same period of 623 Hds. Sales on our market since Jan. 1st amount to 53,965 Hds. The market on dark tobacco this week shows some strength over that of last week, with we find the same quotations the outside figures more nearly represent values for the week just closed. The following quotations represent our market for dark tobacco.

Trash, from \$1.00 to 2.00.

Common to medium lugs from \$2.00 to 3.50.

Dark rich lugs extra quality, from \$4.00 to 5.50.

Common leaf from 5.00 to 6.50.

Good leaf extra length, from \$7.50 to 9.50.

Medium to good leaf from \$8.00 to 9.00.

Dark wrapper leaf from \$9.00 to 10.00.

GLOVER & DURETT.

Mrs. Dr. J. B. Cottrell, who now resides at Franklin, Ky., is very low and her friends have almost abandoned her for her recovery. She has been an invalid for years, and for two weeks past has been in a critical condition.

PRINCETON, KY., JULY 3D, 1883.

We, the undersigned officers of Caldwell County, do certify that a number of individuals, both white and black, living in Princeton and Caldwell County, Ky., were sufferers from Syphilis in its various stages, and are not in perfect health, having been cured by Foerg's Remedy.

W. S. RANDOLPH,

Judge Caldwell County Court.

JOHN R. WYLIE,

Clerk Caldwell Circuit Court.

FRANK A. PASTEUR,

Clerk Caldwell County Court.

R. R. PICKERING,

Sheriff Caldwell County.

J. M. POOL,

Jailer Caldwell County.

L. L. BAKER,

Assessor Caldwell County.

J. S. CHURCHARD,

From our three bodies will cure any case of gleet. Foerg's Remedy is purely vegetable, contains no mercury. One week trial will convince you of its merits. Ask your druggist for Foerg's Remedy. Price \$1 a bottle prepared by Phil Foerg, Princeton, Ky.

McB. 22-1y

I AM BOUND FOR PYE & WALTON'S.

For the education of young men and boys, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Italian, Spanish, etc. The next Scholastic Year will begin MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883. For further information, address J. O. FERRELL,
8-3-1m., HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

FACTS THAT CAN BE PROVEN!

CALL AND BE CONVINCED!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING FROM US

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, CHORISTER, BED TICKINGS, COTTON LINENS, READY-MADE SHIRTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

JEANS PANTS, ALL GRADES, MOLE SKIN PANTS, BANTY QUARTERS.

NICE QUALITY AND VERY CHEAP.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG, INDIA LINENS, VICTORIA LAWNS, CHECKED SHEETINGS, AND ALL WHITE TOILETS.

CHECKED SHEETINGS, AND ALL WHITE TOILETS.

BEAUTIFUL SWISS CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF HATS CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

OUR STOCK OF SHOES IS COMPLETE.

LAUNDERED AND UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, ALL LATEST STYLES.

HANDKERCHIEFS, SLEEVES, SOCKS, ETC.

OUR LINE OF NECK TIES CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

OUR STOCK OF UNDERWEAR IS COMPLETE.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING IS COMPLETE.

OUR STOCK OF LINENS IS COMPLETE.

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